



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

* * *The Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for the March Quarter, which was received too late for insertion in the last Number, is printed below.*

IRELAND.

MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1864;

AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER ENDED

31ST MARCH, 1865.

This return includes the MARRIAGES *registered* during October, November, and December, 1864; and the BIRTHS and DEATHS *registered* during January, February, and March, 1865, in the 719 Registrars' districts of Ireland. The districts are co-extensive with the Dispensary districts of the 163 Poor Law Unions; which latter form the districts of the Superintendent Registrars.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages *registered* during the last quarter of 1864 amounted to 6,352, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 marriage to every 228 of the population.† The number during the first quarter was 9,578, or 1 marriage to every 151; in the second quarter it was 6,029, or 1 to every 240; and during the third quarter the number *registered* amounted to 5,414, or 1 to every 268, making a total for the year 1864, of 27,373, a number affording a ratio of 1 marriage to every 212 of the population.*

Of the 27,373 marriages during the year, 18,912 were between Roman Catholics, and were *registered* under the provisions of the Act 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 90; they afforded a ratio of only 1 marriage to every 238 of the Roman Catholic population;* and 8,461 were marriages between Protestants (including "mixed marriages"), being 1 in every 152 of the Protestant population.*

BIRTHS.—The births *registered* during the quarter ending 31st of March last, amounted to 38,325, representing an annual ratio of 1 birth in every 37·8 of the population.* The number *registered* during the corresponding quarter of the year 1864 was 30,330, or 1 in every 48 of the population;* thus showing an increase of 7,995 between the two periods. A portion of this increase must be attributed to the fact of some of the births which occurred at the close of the first quarter of 1864 (the first year of registration), not having been *registered* until the beginning of the second quarter (21 days being allowed to elapse after a birth before the person responsible for registering it becomes liable to a fine of 20s.).

DEATHS.—The deaths *registered* during the first three months of 1865 amounted to 29,341, or an annual mortality of 1 in 49·4 of the population.* The number *registered* during the corresponding quarter of 1864 was 28,540, which afforded an annual ratio of 1 in 51.

In the Superintendent Registrar's district of Belfast, the deaths during the quarter afforded an annual ratio of 1 in 30; in Dublin South, 1 in 32; in Dublin North, Navan, Clonmel, and Dungarvan, 1 in 35 each; in Lisburn, 1 in 36; in New Ross, 1 in 38; and in Balrothery and Waterford, 1 in 39 each.

In the following Superintendent Registrars' districts, the number of deaths *registered* during the quarter did not equal an annual ratio of 1 in 70:—Tobercurry, 1 in 71; Castlereagh, Ennistimon, and Swineford, 1 in 73 each; Donegal, Mountbellew, and Galway, 1 in 74 each; Bawnboy, 1 in 75; Letterkenny, 1 in 76; Stranorlar, Bantry, and Cahersiveen, 1 in 78 each; Killala, 1 in 80; Tulla, 1 in 82; Skull, 1 in 83; Listowel, 1 in 87; Newport, 1 in 91; and Ballynaghan, 1 in 122.

* According to the Census of 1861.

There can be but little doubt that the very low rate of mortality represented by the number of deaths registered in these districts is to be attributed not to an immunity from disease, but to a neglect on the part of the inhabitants to comply with the provisions of the Registration Act.

EMIGRATION.—The number of persons leaving the ports of Ireland, who stated to the enumerators “that it was *not their intention to return*,” amounted, during the first quarter of 1865, to 15,848—8,654 males and 7,194 females—being 11,777, or 43 per cent. less than the number who left during the corresponding period of 1864; the numbers in each month were as under:—

Emigration from Ireland during the Months of January, February, and March, 1865 and 1864.

Months.	Number of Emigrants in						Decrease in 1865 Compared with 1864.		
	1865.			1864.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	1,608	1,266	2,874	2,942	2,321	5,263	1,334	1,055	2,389
February..	2,675	2,314	4,989	4,383	3,520	7,903	1,708	1,206	2,914
March ...	4,371	3,614	7,985	7,945	6,514	14,459	3,574	2,900	6,474
Total ...	8,654	7,194	15,848	15,270	12,355	27,625	6,616	5,161	11,777

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The births registered during the quarter, as already stated, amounted to 38,325, the deaths to 29,341, and the number of emigrants to 15,848; it would therefore appear that the population of Ireland decreased during the three months by 6,864, being the excess of the deaths over the births added to the number of emigrants.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—The price in Dublin, of the 4-lb. loaf during the thirteen weeks of the quarter was 5½d. It was 6d. during the corresponding period of 1864.

The average price of oatmeal, at the Dublin Corn Exchange, was 11s. 9d. per cwt. during the past quarter, ranging from 11s. 2d. in the seventh week of the quarter to 12s. 6d. in the last week; the average price in the corresponding period of 1864 was 11s. per cwt., varying from 10s. 5d. in the last week of the quarter to 13s. in the fifth week.

The prices of potatoes at Dublin Market during the first quarter of 1865 averaged from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 7d. per cwt.; in the first three months of 1864 the average was 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.

The average price of beef at the Dublin Cattle Market during the first three months of 1865, ranged from 54s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. During the first quarter of 1864 the average prices were from 51s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. per cwt.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—The mortality, which is invariably greatest in the first quarter of the year, was in some localities excessively high during the months of January, February, and March, of the present year.

The increased mortality in these localities may be referred to two causes: in the first place, to the inclemency of the weather, and in the second place, to the prevalence of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other zymotic diseases.

As to the first cause, the inclemency of the weather: from the meteorological returns furnished by Captain Wilkinson, it may be observed that the mean temperature of the air for the quarter ending March 31, 1865, was 38·9° Fahrenheit; whereas during the corresponding quarter of last year it was 40·2°, or 1·3° higher.

Some few of the registrars report that the sanitary condition of their districts has been attended to; but, in the majority of the notes, complaints are made as to the utter neglect of sewage, cleansing, or any other measure which might tend to the healthfulness of the localities. It is to be hoped that the publication of the valuable notes furnished by the registrars to the Registrar-General may have the effect of showing the authorities the necessity of enforcing such measures as may tend to remove the sources of preventable diseases, which, though most fatal (from obvious reasons) to the poorer classes, yet, as experience fully demonstrates, extend to and carry off the rich.

THE WEATHER.—The following meteorological observations, taken at the Ordnance Survey Office,* Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the first quarter of the year 1865, have been furnished by Captain Wilkinson, R.E., by direction of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey.

Meteorological Observations taken at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Months.	Barometer.*			Thermometer.			Rain-fall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January, 1864	30·404	29·338	29·910	52·8	14·8	40·1	1·438
„ '65	30·154	28·357	29·462	51·7	20·4	35·8	1·690
February, 1864	30·386	29·011	29·755	57·6	19·5	37·7	·971
„ '65	30·423	28·639	29·697	53·5	25·0	40·4	2·788
March, 1864	30·064	28·742	29·509	58·7	26·8	42·7	2·818
„ '65	30·190	29·115	29·793	60·9	25·5	40·4	1·501
Mean of 1st Quarter, 1864	30·285	29·030	29·725	56·4	20·4	40·2	Total. 5·227
„ '65	30·256	28·704	29·651	55·4	23·6	38·9	5·979

Months.	Direction of the Wind at 9·30 A.M.								Calm.
	Number of Days on which the Wind blew from the								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
January, 1864	—	—	2	7	5	10	5	—	2
„ '65	1	1	1	2	3	9	11	1	2
February, 1864	2	2	6	2	—	8	3	4	2
„ '65	1	3	7	—	1	5	11	—	—
March, 1864	2	4	10	1	—	7	5	2	—
„ '65	8	1	2	4	1	1	12	1	1
Total of 1st Quarter, 1864	4	6	18	10	5	25	13	6	4
„ '65	10	5	10	6	5	15	34	2	3

* Latitude, 53° 21' 44''·65 north. Longitude 6° 21' 6''·35 west. Height above the sea, 158·8 feet. From the 1st January, 1865, inclusive, the barometer has been corrected for altitude, as well as reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.

The mean height of the barometer during the quarter was 29·651 inches (that of the corresponding quarter of last year was 29·725 inches); the highest reading (30·423 inches) occurred on the 10th February, at 9·30 A.M., wind E.S.E.; the minimum reading (28·357 inches) was on the 14th January, at 9·30 A.M., wind W.N.W.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 38·9° (in the corresponding period of last year it was 40·2°); the maximum registered by the thermometer was 60·9°; and the minimum was 20·4°. The temperature on the grass was below 32° on 24 nights of the month of January, on 13 nights in February, and on 19 nights in March.

The rain-fall during last quarter measured 5·979 inches (in the corresponding quarter of 1864 it was 5·227 inches). The greatest rain-fall was in the month of February, when 2·788 inches were registered.

There was a prevalence of westerly winds, as it blew from that direction on 34 days, viz., on 11 days in January, 11 days in February, 12 days in March; and from S.W. on 15 days—9 days in January, 5 days in February, and 1 day in March, at 9·30 A.M.

IRELAND:—Marriages in the Quarter ended 31st December, 1864; and Births and Deaths in the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865.

Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
I. North-Eastern ...	2,328,305	1,124,041	1,846	8,146	6,297
II. North-Western...	2,392,501	574,745	597	3,438	2,574
III. Eastern	1,993,016	829,569	1,171	5,460	5,064
IV. North Midland...	2,019,408	575,289	490	3,451	2,599
V. South Midland...	2,361,709	515,272	472	3,018	2,491
VI. Western	4,088,459	822,878	512	5,216	3,298
VII. South-Eastern ...	1,826,172	500,957	570	3,300	2,903
VIII. South-Western..	3,313,071	855,813	694	6,296	4,115
Total of Ireland...	20,322,641	5,798,967	6,352	38,325	29,341

Note.—The summary of births, deaths, and marriages printed at p. 348 of this volume, being incomplete with respect to the Irish return, the full particulars are given below:—

SUMMARY of MARRIAGES, in the Quarter ended 31st December, 1864; and BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865.

COUNTRIES.	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
England and Wales	37,324,883	20,066,224	53,069	194,287	140,646
Scotland	19,639,377	3,062,294	6,639	28,608	20,785
Ireland	20,322,641	5,798,967	6,352	38,325	29,341
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	77,286,901	28,927,485	66,060	261,220	190,772

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1865,
AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1865.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,200 Registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1865; and the MARRIAGES in 12,765 churches or chapels, about 5,207 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1865.

Marriages were numerous in the first three months of the present year, chiefly in consequence of increased activity in the manufactures and other industry of the northern populations; the birth-rate in the second quarter was high, as it has been in every quarter since the summer of 1863; and the death-rate was above the average, for while the southern parts of the country were remarkably healthy, the mortality was high in Wales, and it was not low in some northern counties.

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years
1859-65, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1859-65 :—Numbers.

Years	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
Marriages No.	—	180,263	173,510	164,030	163,706	170,156	167,723
Births..... „	—	739,763	727,417	712,684	696,406	684,048	689,881
Deaths..... „	—	495,520	473,837	436,566	435,114	422,721	440,781

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1859-65.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
March No.	36,835	37,948	35,528	33,953	33,274	35,150	35,382
June „	—	44,596	44,146	40,853	42,012	43,777	42,042
Septmbr..... „	—	44,650	41,932	40,600	39,884	40,541	39,803
Decmbr. „	—	53,069	51,904	48,624	48,536	50,688	50,496

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1859-65.

(II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
MarchNo	194,287	192,926	186,341	181,990	172,933	183,180	175,532
June „	192,921	188,641	189,340	185,554	184,820	174,028	175,864
Septmbr. „	—	180,752	173,439	172,709	172,033	164,121	168,394
Decmbr. „	—	177,444	178,297	172,431	166,620	162,719	170,091

(III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
MarchNo.	140,646	143,030	128,096	122,019	121,215	122,617	121,580
June „	116,006	116,899	118,121	107,392	107,558	110,869	105,631
Septmbr. „	—	112,133	112,504	92,381	101,232	86,312	104,216
Decmbr. „	—	123,458	115,116	114,774	105,109	102,923	109,354

MARRIAGES.—Of weddings the number in the March quarter was 36,835; the daily average was 409. As it is the season in which employment is the slackest, it is also that invariably in which marriages are the fewest. There were 6,380 marriages in London. The four most populous districts of the metropolis are Pancras with about two hundred thousand persons, Kensington, Lambeth, and Marylebone. In Kensington there were 469 marriages; in Pancras, with its larger population, 452; in Marylebone almost the same number, though it contains fewer persons than Pancras by upwards of 30,000; in Lambeth the number was very great, for it rose to 482, the highest returned by the London districts, though its population scarcely exceeds that of Marylebone, and is much less than those of Pancras and Kensington.

The annual marriage-rate in the quarter, viz., proportion per cent. of persons married to population, was, 1·428, the average of ten corresponding quarters, 1855-64, being 1·381. In 1864 (winter quarter) the rate was 1·472.

BIRTHS.—The number of children born in the three months ending 30th June was 192,921, against 188,641 in the same period of last year. In London the births were 26,408 against 25,014; in Lancashire they were 25,635 against 25,467. The counties of Durham and Northumberland exhibit a marked increase. The former with a population in 1861 of 542,125 persons, returns 7,111 births; South Wales containing 699,722 persons in 1861, returns not more than 7,182.

The annual birth-rate in the quarter was 3·691 per cent. against an average of 3·603 in ten previous June quarters. Within this range of comparison it rose in only one instance as high as 3·700. In London the birth-rate was 3·515; in the city of Manchester 3·624; in the borough of Liverpool it was as high as 4·173; in that of Leeds 4·497; and in Glasgow it rose to 4·604.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The registers of births record, as has been mentioned, a total of 192,921; the deaths in the same three months are 116,006. The excess of the former over the latter is 76,915, and represents the natural increase of population, which averaged 845 daily.

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rates per Cent. of PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1859-65, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar YEARS, 1859-65:—General Percentage Results.

YEARS	'65.	Mean '55-'64.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of each Year....	20,991	—	20,772	20,554	20,336	20,119	19,903	19,687
Persons Married Perct.}	—	1'663	1'736	1'688	1'614	1'628	1'710	1'704
Births „	—	3'464	3'561	3'539	3'504	3'461	3'437	3'504
Deaths.... „	—	2'216	2'385	2'305	2'147	2'163	2'124	2'239

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1859-65.

(I.) PERSONS MARRIED:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'65.	Mean '55-'64.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
March....Per ct.	1'428	1'381	1'472	1'408	1'360	1'346	1'422	1'464
June..... „	—	1'687	1'724	1'726	1'614	1'678	1'766	1'716
Septmbr. „	—	1'605	1'704	1'616	1'582	1'570	1'614	1'602
Decmbr. „	—	1'963	2'020	1'996	1'890	1'906	2'012	2'026

(II.) BIRTHS:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'65.	Mean '55-'64.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
March....Per ct.	3'768	3'627	3'740	3'691	3'644	3'500	3'707	3'631
June „	3'691	3'603	3'647	3'700	3'665	3'690	3'512	3'588
Septmbr. „	—	3'325	3'447	3'343	3'365	3'388	3'267	3'389
Decmbr. „	—	3'297	3'376	3'428	3'350	3'272	3'230	3'414

(III.) DEATHS:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'65.	Mean '55-'64.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.	'59.
March....Per ct.	2'728	2'522	2'773	2'538	2'443	2'453	2'481	2'515
June..... „	2'220	2'191	2'260	2'308	2'121	2'147	2'237	2'155
Septmbr. „	—	1'972	2'139	2'169	1'800	1'994	1'718	2'097
Decmbr. „	—	2'180	2'349	2'213	2'230	2'064	2'043	2'195

From ports in the United Kingdom where there are Government Emigration Officers, there went out in the June quarter 71,087 emigrants,* of whom 52,730 were destined for the United States, 6,943 for British North America, 9,820 for the Australian colonies, and 1,594 for other parts of the world. More than a fourth part of the emigration consisted of persons of English origin; but the number of Irish emigrants was double that of English, and all the former, except a few thousands, went to the United States. The Scotch who left their native country were about 4,600. The emigration to the United States was not quite equal to that of the same quarter in either of the two preceding years; and the numbers who went to other destinations, also showed a decrease.

CONSOLS, PROVISIONS, PAUPERISM, and TEMPERATURE, in each of the Nine
QUARTERS ended 30th June, 1865.

1	2	3		4 5		6	7 8		9
Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.	Pauperism.		Mean Tem- pera- ture.	
			Beef.	Mutton.		Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the <i>last day</i> of each week.			
						In-door.	Out-door.		
1863	£	s. d.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.				
30 June	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	46 2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	110—130 120	127,852	879,241	53°0	
30 Sept.	93	45 7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	70—105 87	120,189	819,795	58°8	
31 Dec.	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 6	4—6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5—7 6	60—80 70	130,072	804,941	46°8	
1864									
31 Mar.	91	40 4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	55—70 62	139,606	855,728	37°9	
30 June	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	39 7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ —7 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	40—60 50	122,717	785,825	53°1	
30 Sept.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	42 3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	80—120 100	115,698	739,341	59°4	
31 Dec.	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	38 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 5 $\frac{9}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ —7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	80—95 87	128,322	771,879	43°7	
1865									
31 Mar.	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ —7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	85—97 91	142,329	813,371	36°5	
30 June	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	40 6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ —8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	90—115 102	125,846	776,016	56°2	

PRICES, PAUPERISM, AND THE WEATHER.—The average price of wheat, was 40s. 6d. per quarter; a shilling higher than it was in the June quarter of last

* Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners: of 71,087 emigrants the origin was undistinguished in 1,449 cases, which have been distributed by calculation.

year, but 6s. less than it was in the same period of 1863. Beef by the carcase at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets was on an average $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., and was a halfpenny dearer than in the two previous June quarters. Mutton was $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.; it was $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ dearer than in the same period of 1864, and nearly $2d.$ dearer than in that of 1863. The average price of best potatoes at the Waterside Market, Southwark, was 102s. 6d. per ton, being about double the price of the June quarter of 1864, but less than that of 1863.

The average number of paupers relieved in-door was 125,846, which is rather more than in the spring of last year, less than in that of 1863; the number relieved out-door was 776,016, exhibiting a small decrease on the pauperism of 1864, and a very great decrease on that of the previous year, when the number of persons who received relief was greater than in the present year by 100,000.

In his summary of results derived from the copious meteorological details that have been compiled with much care, and are appended to this report, Mr. Glaisher writes that the unusually severe weather of March interrupted agricultural operations and checked vegetation; on 5th April this wintry weather ceased suddenly; and till 10th June, during a period of sixty-seven days, the temperature was, with few exceptions, above the average, the average daily excess being nearly five degrees; and the quarter was closed by a period of twenty days, in which intervals of cold and warm weather succeeded each other, but with a predominance of cold. The high summer temperature of April urged vegetation to rapid growth, and soon effaced the traces of a backward season. Rain, which had been much needed, fell early in May, and in the second week of that month over the whole of the British islands. The mean temperature was above the average in each month, remarkably above it in April and May. The mean temperature of the quarter was $56\cdot2$ at Greenwich; and there is no record of any previous instance in which it was so high in the same period of the year. There was $7\cdot2$ in. of rain. The fall was deficient in April; above the average in May and June. The air was unusually dry; for though there was a great deal of rain in May, it fell in showers, which were heavy, but of short duration.

DEATHS; AND THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The total number of deaths in the quarter that ended 30th June, was 116,006 against 118,121 and 116,899 in the same three months of 1863 and 1864 respectively. The returns of London in the last three springs discover, as regards absolute numbers, a near approach to identity; but those of the kingdom generally show a decrease in last quarter; Wales, and some northern parts of England, where epidemic diseases have been rife, or active industrial operations have attracted population, being the only important exceptions. The singularly fine weather has exercised a beneficial influence on the public health; and the effect would doubtless have been more marked in the death registers if the preceding March had been less cold and ungenial. The winter months, and especially March, were as remarkable for cold as the late spring season was for heat; and many bronchial affections, which the former period transmitted, ran their course to a fatal termination after the propitious change of weather had begun. The following counties may be mentioned amongst those which exhibit a decrease of deaths in the present returns: Hampshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Cheshire, the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland. In Lancashire the deaths in the spring quarter of 1863 and 1864 were 16,541 and 16,415; in last quarter 16,806. In the West Riding of Yorkshire they were in the same periods 10,469, 9,991, and 10,431. In South Wales they were 3,871, 4,056, 4,779.

In England the annual rate of mortality for the June quarter was $2\cdot220$ per cent. (deaths to 100 persons living) against an average of $2\cdot191$ for the corresponding quarter in ten previous years. In 1863 and 1864 the rate was $2\cdot308$ and $2\cdot260$ per cent.

Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 of the Population in the Eleven Divisions of England in the Ten Years 1851-60; in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn Quarters of 1864; and in the Winter and Spring Quarters of 1865.

Divisions.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 Living in					
	Ten Years, 1851-60.	1864.			1865.	
		Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.
I. London	23·63	23·53	24·06	26·12	28·46	23·16
II. South-Eastern counties ...	19·55	19·41	18·66	19·37	21·25	18·82
III. South Midland „ ...	20·44	21·61	20·43	22·66	25·39	20·02
IV. Eastern counties	20·58	21·25	19·05	20·86	24·47	20·40
V. South-Western counties ..	20·01	20·96	18·20	20·67	25·20	20·53
VI. West Midland „ ...	22·35	22·32	21·55	23·77	27·15	20·23
VII. North Midland „ ...	21·10	21·45	19·23	20·75	25·73	20·52
VIII. North-Western „ ...	25·51	24·76	23·22	26·34	30·25	24·69
IX. Yorkshire	23·09	21·55	23·66	25·00	28·01	24·83
X. Northern counties	21·99	21·95	21·14	22·46	26·26	22·63
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales	21·28	22·97	20·17	23·59	29·51	24·75

The south-eastern division, embracing Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire was the most healthy; for in it the rate of mortality was only 1·882 per cent. The next in degree of health was that which contains the south midland counties, where the mortality was 2·002. In four other divisions, viz., the eastern, south-western, west midland, and north midland counties, it did not rise as high as 2·1 per cent. In the north-western counties (Cheshire and Lancashire), in Yorkshire and Wales, it was but little under 2·5 per cent. The registrars of Welsh districts report measles, scarlatina, and small-pox as diseases that had prevailed in the quarter. In Llantrisant, of 122 deaths 27 were from measles, 20 from scarlatina, and 16 from small-pox; in the lower sub-district of Merthyr Tydfil, in 200 deaths from all causes, 31 were from scarlatina; in Aberdare, another sub-district of Merthyr Tydfil, 28 cases of small-pox were fatal; in the town of Swansea there were 19 deaths from small-pox, and 23 from measles, out of 251 from all causes; scarlatina had been very prevalent in Brecknock; and in Wrexham nearly a fourth part of the deaths was from measles. Newport in Monmouthshire had been attacked by small-pox in a malignant form; and the same disease had been prevalent and fatal in the Whitehaven district, at Gravesend, Hastings, Swindon, Calne, St. Ives, and Bath. Measles were fatal in Manchester, Wigan, and Oldham; and in the sub-district of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, out of 850 deaths, 207 were from typhus, 26 from small-pox, and 26 from measles. In Farnham, Surrey, 24 out of 87 deaths were from scarlatina.

In London the total number of deaths was 17,367. The annual rate of mortality for the quarter was 2·316 per cent. In the town of Leeds it was 2·714; in that of Liverpool it was 3·125; in Dublin it was 2·368; in Edinburgh 2·639; in Glasgow 3·065. Of ten large towns in the United Kingdom, Birmingham shows the lowest mortality for last spring; and Bristol in the same table stands in a position not much less favourable.

In the deaths from scarlatina in London there was a decided decrease; they were 385, which is much less than in any June quarter since 1861; in the December quarter of last year they were 1,095. It is satisfactory that typhus has not increased recently, although the decrease is not considerable. In the last quarter of 1864, the deaths from it were 1,064; in the first two quarters of the

present year they were 936 and 700. There were 738 deaths in London from diarrhoea and summer cholera. This complaint, which is commonly so fatal to young children in a more advanced period of the year, appears to have been forced into earlier development by the unusual heat of the season; for in the spring quarter of 1863 and 1864 the numbers referred to it were only 232 and 334. Thus in the present year the previous number has been more than doubled. It is possible that other unusual conditions besides temperature have tended to produce this result; but in present darkness on the nature of those conditions, the fact itself is important, and cannot safely be overlooked, at a time when malignant cholera prevails in a part of Egypt which is in frequent and direct communication with English ports. The same precautionary measures, that are the best preparation against the threatened attack, are also the most useful to repress, if not extirpate, those marauding bands of diseases that always infest within the frontiers, and are not the less dangerous because they excite less alarm by sudden and violent outbreaks. An abundant supply of water is a first necessity for this purpose; and the inhabitants of a town should not be obliged to "fetch it from a distance," which the registrar of Hindley, in the Wigan district, complains that the people there find it necessary to do, though it is a place where collieries and ironworks are in operation.

ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in TOWN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND in each Quarter of the Years 1865-63.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Quarters ending	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years			
		1851.	1861.		1865.	Mean '55-64.	1864.	1863.
In 142 Districts, and 56 Sub-districts, comprising the <i>Chief Towns</i>	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	March	2·881	2·703	2·974	2·706
				June...	2·339	2·324	2·369	2·470
				Sept. ...	—	2·192	2·374	2·410
				Dec.	—	2·430	2·601	2·422
				Year	—	2·412	2·580	2·502
In the remaining Districts and Sub- districts of Eng- land and Wales, comprising chiefly <i>Small Towns</i> and <i>Country Parishes</i>	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	Year	—	1·987	2·116	2·057
				March	2·514	2·313	2·508	2·323
				June...	2·049	2·037	2·110	2·100
				Sept. ...	—	1·714	1·831	1·862
				Dec.	—	1·885	2·015	1·944

Note.—The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculations, also for the difference between 365 and 365·25 days, and 366 and 365·25 days in leap year.

In cholera epidemics of past years the seaports of Northumberland and Durham have suffered early and severely.

ENGLAND: — MARRIAGES *Registered in Quarters ended 31st March, 1865-63; and BIRTHS and DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June, 1865-63.*

1	2	3	4 5 6		
DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES in Quarters ended 31st March.		
			'65.	'64.	'63.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	37,324,883	20,066,224	36,835	37,948	35,528
I. London	77,997	2,803,989	6,380	6,591	6,275
II. South-Eastern	4,065,935	1,847,661	2,771	2,807	2,749
III. South Midland	3,201,290	1,295,497	1,656	1,660	1,587
IV. Eastern	3,214,099	1,142,580	1,479	1,555	1,466
V. South-Western	4,993,660	1,835,714	3,067	3,139	3,180
VI. West Midland	3,865,332	2,436,568	4,278	4,686	4,145
VII. North Midland	3,540,797	1,288,928	1,907	2,113	1,814
VIII. North-Western	2,000,227	2,935,540	6,324	6,234	6,059
IX. Yorkshire	3,654,636	2,015,541	4,279	4,454	3,926
X. Northern	3,492,322	1,151,372	2,472	2,398	2,277
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	5,218,588	1,312,834	2,222	2,311	2,050

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	BIRTHS in Quarters ended 30th June.			DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June.		
	'65.	'64.	'63.	'65.	'64.	'63.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	192,921	188,641	189,340	116,006	116,899	118,121
I. London	26,408	25,014	25,684	17,367	17,346	17,263
II. South-Eastern	15,778	15,508	15,305	9,130	9,300	9,317
III. South Midland	11,839	11,306	11,528	6,598	7,088	6,895
IV. Eastern	10,014	9,752	10,060	5,870	6,100	6,360
V. South-Western	15,201	15,238	15,678	9,465	9,645	10,031
VI. West Midland	24,066	23,841	24,094	12,967	14,126	13,968
VII. North Midland	11,893	11,802	11,954	6,755	7,019	6,985
VIII. North-Western	30,413	30,172	29,967	19,336	19,071	19,473
IX. Yorkshire	21,360	20,753	20,450	13,100	12,802	13,339
X. Northern	13,154	12,457	12,287	6,973	6,646	7,044
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	12,795	12,798	12,333	8,445	7,756	7,446

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

The weather in the month of March was of unusual severity for the season, agricultural operations were very much interrupted, and vegetation had made but little progress. On 5th April a sudden change from wintry weather took place, and from this time till 10th June, a period of 67 days, the temperature, with few exceptions of short duration, was above the average, and at times to considerable amounts, the average daily excess of temperature for these 67 days was more than $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; from 11th June, a period of a few days cold and a few days warm alternately set in, the former somewhat preponderating, the daily deficiency for this period of 20 days averaging less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The sudden change from the low winter temperature on 4th April to high summer temperature at the middle of April caused vegetation to revive very rapidly, and towards the end of the month the very warm temperature stimulated vegetation to a very rapid growth, and effaced every trace of the backward winter season. The fall of rain was small, the sky was mostly clear, and pastures and green crops greatly needed rain. At the beginning of May rain fell, in the second week over the whole of the British islands, and vegetation improved wonderfully; at the end of the month the corn crops were considered fully a fortnight in advance of last year in the corresponding period. In June there were some heavy thunderstorms, and heavy rain fell at different parts of the country; haymaking proceeded satisfactorily. At the end of the quarter the harvest reports represented wheat as promising on heavy soils, while on light soils it is said to be short in quantity; oats in many places have failed; barley looked well, but needed rain; the potato crop continued healthy, but root crops generally were suffering from the want of rain.

The average temperature of these three months was as high as $56\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$, and there is no instance on record of such a high temperature. The nearest approaches to this value were $55^{\circ}\cdot 5$ in 1775, $55^{\circ}\cdot 1$ in 1844, $55^{\circ}\cdot 7$ in 1846, and $55^{\circ}\cdot 3$ in 1848.

The degree of humidity of the air in these months was not less remarkable; the air was always dry, the rain fell in heavy showers and in short times, and the air was upon the average 5 parts out of 100 drier than usual.

Notwithstanding the high temperatures, &c., there has not been a single meteorological choleraic symptom shown; there has been no blue mist, the air has been in very general motion, and I have seen none of those conditions so usual during the prevalence of cholera, and there have been none up to the time of writing this, viz., 17th July.

The mean temperature of April was $52^{\circ}\cdot 3$, being $5^{\circ}\cdot 7$ above the average of the preceding 24 years, and $4^{\circ}\cdot 1$ above that in 1864.

The mean temperature of May was $56^{\circ}\cdot 1$, being $3^{\circ}\cdot 3$ above the average of the preceding 24 years, and $2^{\circ}\cdot 3$ above that in 1864.

The mean temperature of June was $60^{\circ}\cdot 2$, being $1^{\circ}\cdot 2$ above the average of the preceding 24 years, and $2^{\circ}\cdot 8$ above that of last year.

The temperature in April was remarkable indeed; there is no instance on record of one so warm; the nearest approach to this high temperature was in 1844, when it was $51^{\circ}\cdot 7$; the next was in 1821, viz., $50^{\circ}\cdot 4$; and the only other instance, back

to 1771, in which the mean temperature exceeded 50° , viz., $50^{\circ}7$, was in the year 1779.

The temperature in May was also remarkable, as we have to go back seventeen years to find one so warm, viz., in the year 1848; but there are ten other instances, going back to 1771, in which the temperature of this month has exceeded 56° .

The usual increase in the mean temperature from March to April is about 5° . In this year, at stations south of lat. 53° , April was from 12° to 17° warmer than March; and at stations north of 53° , the increase was from 8° to 10° . This great increase is very remarkable.

The mean high day temperatures were above their averages to the amounts of $9^{\circ}3$, $3^{\circ}4$, and $2^{\circ}7$ respectively.

The mean low night temperatures were above their averages in April and May to the amounts of $2^{\circ}7$ and $2^{\circ}1$ respectively, and below it in June to the amount $0^{\circ}2$.

The daily range of temperature in April averaged 25° nearly, being nearly 7° greater than the average.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich in the three months ending May, constituting the three spring months, was $48^{\circ}3$, being $1^{\circ}9$ above the average of the preceding 94 years.

1865. Months.		Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.		Water of the Thames				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 94 Years.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.					
												Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.
April	52.3	+6.5	+5.7	48.2	+4.7	44.0	+3.8	24.8	+6.6	52.5	In. 288	In. +039	Gr. 3.3	Gr. +0.4	
May	56.1	+3.6	+3.2	51.7	+2.5	47.5	+1.9	21.6	+1.4	59.8	.329	+026	3.6	+0.1	
June	60.2	+2.1	+1.2	55.0	+0.4	50.4	—0.3	23.7	+3.0	65.5	.366	—006	4.1	—0.1	
Mean.....	56.2	+4.1	+3.4	51.6	—2.5	47.3	+1.8	23.4	+3.7	59.3	.328	+020	3.7	+0.1	

1865. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.						
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 24 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 48 Years.		Number of Nights it was		Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night			
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.			Above 40°.		
April	73	— 6	In. 29.954	+1.93	Gr. 542	Gr. — 1	In. 0.4	In. —1.4	Miles. 169	2	17	11	o 26.8	o 51.1			
May	73	— 4	29.768	—0.06	534	— 8	4.4	+2.3	211	1	13	17	20.3	52.4			
June	70	— 5	30.029	+2.42	534	+ 3	2.4	+0.5	181	0	8	22	33.1	59.0			
Mean.....	72	— 5	29.917	+1.43	537	— 2	Sum 7.2	Sum +1.4	Mean 187	Sum 3	Sum 38	Sum 50	Lowest 20.3	Highest 59.0			

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND:—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th June, 1865.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tem- perature in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tem- perature	Mean Daily Range of Tem- perature.	Mean Tem- perature of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Guernsey	29·741	74·5	37·0	37·5	29·3	21·3	53·3	84
Ventnor	29·805	75·0	40·0	35·0	28·7	11·4	56·9	70
Barnstaple	29·707	90·5	33·5	57·0	43·7	19·8	57·5	78
Royal Observatory	29·770	87·6	31·4	56·2	47·7	23·4	56·2	72
Royston.....	29·788	90·8	35·0	55·8	53·4	24·7	56·1	71
Lampeter	29·764	91·5	28·0	63·5	51·1	24·5	55·6	78
Diss (Norfolk)	29·713	90·0	37·5	52·5	52·2	26·1	56·5	68
Derby.....	29·753	84·0	32·0	52·0	41·0	19·2	54·9	72
Liverpool	29·790	77·9	38·0	39·9	31·2	11·6	53·9	78
Wakefield	29·769	84·7	29·0	55·7	45·5	21·3	54·7	74
Stonyhurst	29·722	81·5	30·9	50·6	36·2	17·8	52·6	79
North Shields	29·840	77·0	34·0	43·0	33·9	12·4	49·1	84

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAMES OF STATIONS.	WIND.					Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of					Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
		N.	E.	S.	W.			
Guernsey	1·1	9	10	6	5	3·3	29	in. 5·1
Ventnor	—	3	13	3	11	—	29	4·8
Barnstaple	0·9	6	9	7	8	2·2	26	7·0
Royal Observatory	0·1	7	7	8	8	5·2	25	7·2
Royston.....	—	10	4	8	8	4·7	25	4·0
Lampeter	0·6	6	7	9	8	5·2	28	7·1
Diss (Norfolk)	0·9	7	7	8	8	4·6	21	3·0
Derby.....	—	6	8	6	10	—	24	5·4
Liverpool	1·1	9	5	8	8	5·9	31	5·0
Wakefield	1·7	8	7	7	8	5·6	28	4·4
Stonyhurst.....	0·5	8	7	5	10	6·7	38	8·1
North Shields	2·7	7	7	6	10	6·5	30	6·4

No. II.—SCOTLAND.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER

ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1865.

Scotland, for the purposes of Registration, is divided into 1,011 Districts, and this Return comprises the number of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES entered on the registers of these districts during the quarter ending 30th June, 1865. During that period there have been registered 30,332 births, 17,066 deaths, and 5,698 marriages. From this it appears that births, deaths, and marriages have all been above the average of the corresponding quarter of the ten previous years.

BIRTHS.—30,332 births were registered in Scotland during the second quarter of the year 1865, being in the annual proportion of 386 births in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is a higher birth-rate than Scotland has ever before exhibited during the ten years the Registration Act has been in operation, and is considerably above the average of the corresponding quarter of the ten previous years, which was only at the rate of 370 births in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population.

The town and rural districts showed the usual difference in the proportion of their births. Thus, in the 126 town districts (which embrace all the towns with populations of 2,000 and upwards), 17,924 births were registered; while in the 885 rural districts (embracing the remainder of the population of Scotland), 12,408 births were registered; thus indicating an annual proportion of 428 births in every 10,000 persons in the town districts, but only 339 births in a like population in the rural districts.

TABLE I.—*Proportion of Illegitimate in every Hundred Births in the Divisions and Counties of Scotland, during the Quarter ending 30th June, 1865.*

Divisions.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.
SCOTLAND	9·5						
Northern	6·6	Shetland ...	4·8	Forfar	14·1	Lanark	8·3
North-Western	6·7	Orkney	5·1	Perth	11·8	Linlithgow ..	6·8
North-Eastern	12·8	Caithness ...	9·2	Fife	7·7	Edinburgh ..	9·4
East Midland..	11·4	Sutherland..	5·8	Kinross	9·5	Haddington ..	7·6
West Midland.	8·4	Ross and }	6·7	Clackman- }	7·5	Berwick ..	9·2
South-Western	8·1	Cromarty }		nan		Peebles.....	11·8
South-Eastern.	8·9	Inverness ...	6·8	Stirling	9·4	Selkirk	10·2
Southern	12·5	Nairn	7·6	Dumbarton ..	7·8	Roxburgh ..	11·5
		Elgin	13·1	Argyll	7·4	Dumfries ...	12·8
		Banff	13·6	Bute	9·0	Kirkcud- }	
		Aberdeen ...	12·9	Renfrew.....	6·9	bright .. }	12·9
		Kincardine..	11·7	Ayr.....	8·8	Wigtown ...	13·2

Of the 30,332 children born during the quarter, 27,443 were legitimate, and 2,889 illegitimate; being in the proportion of one illegitimate in every 10·4 births, or 9·5 per cent. of the births as illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births was, as usual, lower in the town than in the rural districts; though not so strikingly so as during the previous quarter; for while only 9·3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate in the town districts, 9·7 per cent. were illegitimate in the rural

districts. Table I exhibits the proportion of illegitimate births, in the several divisions and counties of Scotland, and generally accords with previous returns, the north-eastern and southern divisions as usual exhibiting the highest proportion of illegitimate births. Thus, while only 6·6 per cent. of the births were illegitimate in the northern, 6·7 per cent. in the north-western, 8·1 per cent. in the south-western, and 8·4 per cent. in the west midland divisions, 12·5 per cent. were illegitimate in the southern, and 12·8 per cent. in the north-eastern divisions.

Of the children born during the quarter, 15,576 were males, and 14,756 females; being in the proportion of 105·5 males for every 100 females at birth.

DEATHS.—17,066 deaths were registered in Scotland during the second quarter of the year 1865, being in the annual proportion of 217 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is a death-rate very slightly above the mean of the second quarter of the ten previous years, which was at the rate of 216 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population, but is considerably below that of the corresponding quarter of the three previous years, and is below that of England for the same quarter, seeing the English mortality of the second quarter of 1865 was at the rate of 221 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population, the deaths amounting to 116,006, and the mean population of the year being 20,991,000 persons.

The deaths in the town districts, as usual, greatly exceeded those in the rural districts. Thus, in the 126 town districts, 10,911 deaths were registered; but only 6,155 deaths in the 885 rural districts; indicating an annual proportion of 261 deaths in every 10,000 persons in the town districts, but only 168 deaths in a like population in the rural districts.

Of the deaths, 5,798 were registered in April, 5,931 in May, and 5,337 in June; so that the daily deaths in Scotland amounted to 193 during April, to 191 during May, and to 178 during June.

TABLE II.—*Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and in the Town and Country Districts during the Quarter ending 30th June, 1865, and their Proportion to the Population; also the Number of Illegitimate Births, and their Proportion to the Total Births.*

	Population.		Total Births.			Illegitimate Births.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated, 1865.	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every
SCOTLAND	3,062,294	3,136,057	30,332	3·86	25	2,889	9·5	10·4
126 town districts	1,603,875	1,672,210	17,924	4·28	23	1,682	9·3	10·6
885 rural „	1,458,419	1,463,847	12,408	3·39	29	1,207	9·7	10·2

	Population.		Deaths.			Marriages.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated, 1865.	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every
SCOTLAND	3,062,294	3,136,057	17,066	2·17	45	5,698	0·72	137
126 town districts	1,603,875	1,672,210	10,911	2·61	38	3,599	0·86	116
885 rural „	1,458,419	1,463,847	6,155	1·68	59	2,099	0·56	174

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.—As the births numbered 30,332, and the deaths 17,066, the natural increase of the population during the quarter, through the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 13,266 persons. From a return furnished to the Registrar-General by the Emigration Commissioners, it appears that 71,087 persons emigrated from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, during the second quarter of the year 1865, of which number 4,614 were ascertained to have been of Scottish origin. If 96 be added to that number as the proportion of those whose origin was not ascertained, the total number of Scotch emigrants during the quarter would amount to 4,710; and that deducted from the excess of births over deaths, would leave 8,556 as the increase of the population during the quarter. This calculation, however, makes no allowance for the large emigration to England, nor for the drafts to the army, navy, and merchant shipping.

MARRIAGES.—5,698 marriages were registered in Scotland during the second quarter of the year 1865, being in the annual proportion of 72 marriages in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is a proportion considerably above the average marriage-rate of the quarter during the ten previous years, which was only at the rate of 69 marriages in every 10,000 persons. It was, however, below the marriage-rate of the corresponding quarter of last year, which was in the proportion of 73 marriages in a like population.

The usual difference in the marriage-rate was observable in the town and rural districts. Thus in the 126 town districts there were registered 3,599 marriages, but only 2,099 marriages in the 885 rural districts; thus indicating a marriage-rate in the towns equal to 86 marriages in every 10,000 persons of the population, but only 56 marriages in a like number of persons in the rural districts.

Of the 5,698 marriages, 1,245 were registered during April, 1,171 during May, and 3,282 during June.

Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and their Proportion to the Estimated Population, during the Years 1856 to 1865.

	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
<i>Year—</i> Population.	2,979,855		2,997,210		3,014,565		3,031,921		3,049,277	
Births	101,821	3'41	103,415	3'45	104,018	3'45	106,543	3'51	105,629	3'46
Deaths	58,529	1'96	61,906	2'06	63,539	2'10	61,714	2'03	68,170	2'23
Marriages ..	20,740	0'69	21,369	0'71	19,655	0'65	21,201	0'69	21,225	0'69

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
<i>Year—</i> Population	3,065,633		3,083,989		3,101,345		3,118,701		3,136,057	
Births	107,036	3'49	107,138	3'47	109,325	3'52	112,445	3'65	—	—
Deaths	62,287	2'03	67,159	2'17	71,421	2'30	74,303	2'35	—	—
Marriages ..	20,828	0'67	20,544	0'66	22,087	0'71	22,675	0'72	—	—

HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.—The population has been in its usual state of health during the quarter ending 30th June; for though measles, whooping-cough and the various forms of typhus fever have been somewhat more prevalent than usual, the fine weather seems to have abated the virulence of the other diseases, so that the mortality has been but very slightly above the mean of the ten previous years. Fever, however, still lingers over the country; and the abatement which it always undergoes in this country during the finer months of the year should not have the effect of inducing the authorities of the various towns, and other localities where it still prevails, to relax their sanitary precautions. The unusual heat of this summer is almost certain to induce a much more general attack of diarrhoea and autumnal cholera than we have witnessed for many years, and may even bring the epidemic cholera to our shores; and these diseases are very apt to be followed by a renewed outbreak of typhus fever in some of its forms as the temperature decreases. Small-pox still lingers over the country. Measles and whooping-cough have been the prevailing epidemics among children over nearly all Scotland; but in some of the southern counties, scarlatina of a fatal type would appear to have taken the place of measles. Apparently, an unusual number of deaths among the aged have been recorded, probably caused by the sudden invasion of very warm weather after the intense colds of the previous quarter.

WEATHER.—The weather during the second quarter was everything which could be desired; and has not been so fine, so warm, or so steady for many years. The east winds of March were greatly tempered by the sun's rays during April, and by occasional westerly and south-westerly aerial currents, the meeting of which occasioned frequent dense fogs whenever the easterly current prevailed. On many days during the month of April, while the whole of the east side of the island, from ten to fifteen miles inland, was enveloped in a dense fog, with the wind blowing from the east; the west side of the island, and its central parts, enjoyed clear sunshine, with a westerly or south-westerly breeze. May opened with delightfully mild weather, but from the 8th to the 14th a cold, rainy, misty week occurred, with the wind almost constantly in the east; but from that period to the end of the month the weather was splendid, and the temperature high, with occasional storms of thunder and lightning accompanied by heavy falls of rain. June, again, was unusually warm, with a clear sky, almost no rain, and a very moderate amount of wind.

The mean barometric pressure, corrected and reduced to the sea level, was 30·112 inches during April, 29·836 inches during May, and 30·188 inches during June. The mean temperature of the quarter was 51°·5, being 46°·5 during April, 50°·9 during May, and 57°·1 during June. The mean daily range of temperature amounted to 16°·1 during April, to 14°·0 during May, and to 17°·3 during June. The absolute highest degree of temperature was 77°·0 in April, 81°·3 in May, and 92°·0 in June; and the absolute lowest degree of temperature 23°·0 in April, 24°·9 in May, and 31°·3 in June. The mean degree of humidity of the atmosphere was 83 in April and May, and 81 in June. The mean number of days on which rain fell was 8 in April, 16 in May, and 7 in June; and the mean depth of rain was 0·94 of an inch in April, 3·36 inches in May, and 0·75 of an inch in June. Taking the average of all the stations, winds with an easterly point blew 10 days in April, 11 in May, and 8 in June. Winds with a westerly point blew 13 days in April, 12 in May, and 16 in June.

SCOTLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS Registered in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DIVISIONS. (Scotland)	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
SCOTLAND.....Totals	19,639,377	3,062,294	5,698	30,332	17,066
I. Northern	2,261,622	130,422	110	859	495
II. North-Western	4,739,876	167,329	182	1,082	638
III. North-Eastern	2,429,594	366,783	666	3,433	1,697
IV. East Midland	2,790,492	523,822	967	4,819	2,846
V. West Midland	2,693,176	242,507	329	2,204	1,179
VI. South-Western	1,462,397	1,008,253	2,146	12,128	6,897
VII. South-Eastern	1,192,524	408,962	956	4,058	2,308
VIII. Southern	2,069,696	214,216	342	1,749	1,006

No. III.—IRELAND.

**MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1865;
AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1865.**

This Return includes the MARRIAGES *registered* during January, February, and March; and the births and deaths *registered* during April, May, and June, 1865, in the 719 Registrars' districts of Ireland. The districts are co-extensive with the Dispensary districts of the 163 Poor Law Unions; which latter form the districts of the Superintendent Registrars.

MARRIAGES.—There were 12,266 marriages *registered* in Ireland during the quarter ending 31st March last, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 marriage to every 118, or '85 per cent. of the population;* of these marriages 10,127 were between Roman Catholics (26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90), and 2,139 between Protestants (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 81).

The number of marriages *registered* in the corresponding quarter of last year was 9,578—7,390 Roman Catholic and 2,188 Protestant—the return for the first quarter of the present year showing an increase of 2,737 in the former, and a decrease of 49 in the latter. The increase in the number of Roman Catholic marriages is probably owing to the fact that the Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90, only came into operation on the 1st January, 1864, and that some marriages were not

* According to the Census of 1861.

registered during the first quarter of that year. The number of marriages in each of the eight divisions, and in each province, may be found on pages 35 and 37.*

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the quarter ending 30th June last amounted to 39,163—20,018 boys and 19,145 girls, or 95·6 of the latter to 100 of the former—affording an annual ratio of 1 in 37, or 2·70 per cent. of the population.† The number of births registered in the corresponding quarter of last year was 38,701.

In the following unions, or Superintendent Registrars' districts, the birth-rate exceeded 1 in 30 of the population :†—Belfast, 1 in 22; Castleblayney, 1 in 28; Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards, each 1 in 29; Oughterard 1 in 28; Castletown, 1 in 20; Kenmare, 1 in 23; Dingle, Glin, and Macroom, each 1 in 25; Dunmanway and Millstreet, each 1 in 26; and Killarney, 1 in 29. The first-named five of these unions are situated in the manufacturing districts of Ulster, and the last eight in the province of Munster.

In the following unions or Superintendent Registrars' districts the number of births registered did not equal an annual ratio of 1 in 50 of the population :†—Donegal, 1 in 52; Ballyshannon, 1 in 54; Dunshaughlin, 1 in 59; Clones, 1 in 54; Parsonstown, 1 in 55; Donaghmore, 1 in 58; Galway, 1 in 51; Edenderry, Castlebar, Glennamaddy, and Mountbellew, each 1 in 53; Ballina, 1 in 54; Listowel, 1 in 52; Swineford, 1 in 66; Letterkenny, 1 in 67; and Ballyvaghan, 1 in 85.

DEATHS.—There were 24,380 deaths registered during the quarter—12,166 males and 12,214 females, or 99·6 of the former to 100 of the latter—being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 59·5 or 1·68 per cent. of the population.† The number of deaths registered during the corresponding quarter of last year was 24,448.

The six unions or Superintendent Registrars' districts in which the death-rate was highest were, Belfast, 1 in 34; Clonmel, 1 in 39; Newtownards, 1 in 40; Carrick-on-Suir and Dublin South, each 1 in 41; and Dungarvan, 1 in 42. In the Metropolitan Union of Dublin North, the death-rate was 1 in 46.

In the following nine unions the deaths registered were not equal to an annual ratio of 1 in 100 of the population :†—Corrofin and Skibbereen, each 1 in 103; Ballyvaghan and Castlebar, each 1 in 107; Clones, 1 in 108; Donegal, 1 in 113; Bawnboy, 1 in 114; Glennamaddy, 1 in 120; and Borrisokane, 1 in 123.

EMIGRATION.—The number of persons leaving the ports of Ireland, who stated to the Enumerators "that it was *not their intention to return*," amounted, during the first quarter of 1865, to 15,848; during the second quarter the number was 37,588—20,175 males and 17,413 females—of whom 13,335 left during the month of April, 14,263 in May, and 9,990 in June. The number of emigrants who left during the second quarter of 1864 was 48,802, or 11,214 more than in the second quarter of the present year,

*Emigration from Ireland during the Months of April, May, and June,
1865 and 1864.*

Months.	Number of Emigrants in						Decrease in 1865 Compared with 1864.		
	1865.			1864.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April	6,982	6,353	13,335	10,853	8,519	19,372	3,871	2,166	6,037
May	7,695	6,568	14,263	9,364	7,807	17,171	1,669	1,239	2,908
June	5,498	4,492	9,990	6,529	5,730	12,259	1,031	1,238	2,269
Total ..	20,175	17,413	37,588	26,746	22,056	48,802	6,571	4,643	11,214

* In the original return.

† According to the Census of 1861.

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The number of emigrants who left Ireland during the first quarter of the present year, was more by 6,864 than the excess of births over deaths. The number of births *registered* during the last quarter, as already stated, amounted to 39,163 and the deaths to 24,380 showing an excess of 14,783 births over deaths, which, if deducted from the number of emigrants, would show a further reduction in the population of 22,805 or a diminution during the first six months of the present year of 29,669 persons.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND PAUPERISM.—Sixpence was the price of the 4-lb. loaf in Dublin during each week of the second quarter of 1865 and 1864. The average price of oatmeal per cwt. during the past quarter was 14s. 1d., the prices being very uniform throughout each week of the quarter; during the corresponding quarter of 1864, the average price was but 10s. 6d. The average prices per cwt. of potatoes ranged from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 11d.; in the corresponding quarter of last year they were somewhat lower, viz., 2s. 11d. to 3s. 8d. Beef maintained a high price throughout the quarter, ranging from 55s. to 67s. 6d. per cwt., against 53s. to 65s. 6d. during the corresponding period of 1864.

The number of persons in Ireland receiving in-door relief on Saturdays during the second quarter of 1865, averaged 54,852 being 3,115 less than the average number in the corresponding period of 1864. The number relieved on the last day of the first week of the second quarter of 1865 was 60,100 which gradually decreased to 50,670 which was the number on Saturday, 1st July last. The average number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was greater during the second quarter of 1865, than in the corresponding period of 1864; the respective numbers being 10,565 and 9,149. Of the persons receiving in-door relief during the second quarter of 1865, 9 per cent. were located in blind and deaf and dumb asylums and extern hospitals. In the quarter ending 2nd July, 1864, the percentage was 8.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—The health of the people was satisfactory throughout the quarter, owing to comparative freedom from epidemical diseases.

Small-pox appeared in a few districts. The beneficial effects of vaccination are well illustrated by the following notes:—the registrar of Crumlin district, in the union of Antrim, remarks:—“there were a good many cases of small-pox in the district, but in *no case was the disease fatal or even severe where the patient had been previously vaccinated*, and in every instance those parties who had been re-vaccinated lately escaped the disease altogether, although in several cases members of the same family were ill of small-pox at the time;” eight of the 32 deaths registered in the Clommany district, in the union of Inishowen, were caused by this disease; the registrar reports that 7 of the persons had not been vaccinated, and that the remaining case was accompanied by acute bronchitis. Four deaths from this cause occurred in the Glendermot district of the Londonderry union; and 4 deaths occurred in the Cork north city district—the persons had not been vaccinated.

Diphtheria prevailed in some of the districts in the north-eastern and north-western divisions. Three deaths resulted from this cause in the registrar's district of Antrim. There were 2 deaths from it in the district of Tanderagee, in the union of Banbridge. It is reported to have been epidemic at Bushmills, in the union of Coleraine; 4 deaths from it were there registered. Four deaths from this disease occurred in Coal Island, Dungannon union, and 4 in Glenavy, in the union of Lisburn.

Deaths from scarlatina occurred in most of the districts. It was particularly fatal throughout the western and south-western divisions.

Fever is reported to have been very prevalent at Carrick-on-Suir; at Ballintra, in Ballyshannon; and at Killeter, in Castlederg. It was also prevalent in the district of Fanad, in Millford; the registrar states that it was imported from Glasgow by labourers.

The registrar of the Dromore district, Union of Banbridge, states that of the 38 deaths registered during the quarter, 16 were caused by consumption—a disease which he attributes to want of pure air in the dwellings of the people; he suggests the passing of a “Compulsory Ventilation Act.”

It is gratifying to observe that some of the registrars have been able to report improvements in the sanitary condition of their districts; amongst those districts may be mentioned Lisburn; Moynalty, in the union of Kells; Glengarriff, in Bantry union; Ballincollig, in Cork union; portions of Cork city; Maguires-bridge, in Lisnaskea, Galway, &c. On the other hand a long list of places is to be found in the notes, concerning which the registrars felt it their duty to complain; amongst these may be noticed—Portglenone, in the union of Ballymena, “the weavers’ shops being often as damp as ill-drained cellars, and very frequently occupied as sleeping-rooms;” the village of Legoniel, in the registrar’s district of Shankill, union of Belfast; Hillsborough, in Lisburn; Newtownards; Fintona, in Omagh, in which, the registrar reports, “3 deaths from fever occurred in one house where the sanitary arrangements were defective;” Ballymote, in Sligo, the registrar stating that “the sanitary arrangements of both town and district are in total neglect for want of proper authorities to look after such arrangements;” Carlingford, in Dundalk, the registrar remarking on the non-observance of the “Nuisances Removal Act;” Stillorgan, in Rathdown, in which the village of Newtownpark is stated to be defective in drainage and sewage; Carrick-on-Suir, with regard to which it is stated, “the sanitary condition of this town is in a very bad state, it is in a low position, and very much in need of proper sewage; some of the houses are over-crowded and badly ventilated;” Kilmeadan, in Waterford, in which a prevalence of typhus fever is attributed to the noxious vapours given off from the cesspools opposite the doors of the houses.

The registrar of No. 7 District, Cork city, complains of the non-removal of the pent-up, decaying, animal matter in the several lanes of the city in his district, although brought, by him, under the notice of the Corporation. The registrar of the Bangor district, in Belmullet union, says, “11 deaths in the register are ascribed to scarlatina and its consequences; it is still lurking about this district, owing, I believe, to the filthy state in which the people here keep their houses;” and the registrar of Milltown Malbay, in Ennistimon, states that between 50 and 60 cases of “pythogenic fever” visited his district, and that he “failed in no instance to trace the cause to defective sanitary arrangements in the sewage about the houses or the wells from which their water supply was drawn.”

It is to be hoped that since the registrars wrote these notes of complaint, the alarm which the approach of cholera (at present visiting the confines of Southern Europe) has excited, may have induced the responsible parties to have these several causes of complaint removed, for they cannot too well remember the undoubted fact, that to neglect sanitary arrangements is to encourage this dread disease.

THE WEATHER.—The following meteorological observations, taken at the Ordnance Survey Office,* Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the second quarter of the year 1865, have been furnished by Captain Wilkinson, R.E., by direction of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey.

The mean height of the barometer during the quarter was 29·916 inches (in the second quarter of last year it was 29·871 inches); the highest reading (30·378 inches) was on the 13th June, at 9·30 A.M., wind N.; and the lowest (29·223 inches) on the 29th May, at 9·30 P.M., wind S.S.W.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 54·8° (in the corresponding quarter of last year it was 53·6°); the maximum registered by the thermometer was 83·9°; and the minimum was 31·2°. The temperature on the grass was below 32° on 4 nights only, during the quarter, viz.:—1st, 10th, 15th and 24th April.

The rain-fall during the quarter ending 30th June last measured 5·816 inches, it was only 4·083 inches in the corresponding portion of last year. The greatest rain-fall was in the month of May, when 3·578 inches were registered.

* Latitude, 53° 21' 44"·65 north. Longitude, 6° 21' 6"·35 west. Height above the sea, 158·8 feet. From the 1st January, 1865, inclusive, the barometer has been corrected for altitude, as well as reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.

The wind blew on 15 days from N.E.; on as many as 22 days from E.; on 16 days from S.W.; and on 17 days from W., at 9.30 A.M.

Meteorological Observations taken at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Months.	Barometer.*			Thermometer.			Rain-fall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
April, 1864	30.166	29.425	29.895	69.1	29.0	50.1	.792
„ '65	30.202	29.520	29.974	68.9	31.2	50.2	1.304
May, 1864	30.113	29.502	29.870	79.0	31.8	54.4	1.730
„ '65	30.176	29.223	29.695	72.9	37.8	53.4	3.578
June, 1864	30.126	29.202	29.749	73.7	33.2	56.4	1.561
„ '65	30.378	29.328	30.078	83.9	40.0	60.9	.934
Mean of 2nd quarter, 1864	30.135	29.376	29.838	73.9	31.3	53.6	Total 4.083
„ '65	30.252	29.357	29.916	75.2	36.3	54.8	5.816

Months.	Direction of the Wind at 9.30 A.M.								Calm.
	Number of Days on which the Wind blew from the								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
April, 1864.....	1	4	8	—	2	6	7	2	—
„ '65	1	9	9	—	2	4	3	1	1
May, 1864	2	2	8	2	1	5	6	5	—
„ '65	4	3	5	3	3	10	3	—	—
June, 1864.....	3	—	1	1	1	10	13	—	1
„ '65	2	3	8	3	—	2	11	1	—
Total of 2nd quarter, 1864	6	6	17	3	4	21	26	7	1
„ '65	7	15	22	6	5	16	17	2	1

* See note on foregoing page.

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages (2,812) registered in the south-western division during the quarter ending 31st March last, represents an annual ratio of 1 marriage to every 76 of the population.* This very high rate is owing to the custom which prevails amongst the Roman Catholic population, of having a large proportion of the marriages of the year celebrated immediately before the commencement of the Lenten season. The annual ratio afforded by the number of marriages registered in this division during the last quarter of the year 1864 was only 1 in every 308 of the population.* In the western division the marriages registered in the first quarter of the present year equalled an annual ratio of 1 in

* According to the Census of 1861.

every 88 of the population * against a ratio of but 1 in 402 in the last quarter of 1864.

The eastern division is that in which the marriages registered during the quarter ending 31st March last afford the lowest annual ratio, namely, 1 in every 175 of the population.* The number of marriages registered in this division during the quarter ending 31st December, 1864, equalled an annual ratio of 1 in every 177.

BIRTHS.—The birth-rate during the past quarter, was highest in the north-eastern division and lowest in the western division, the annual ratios represented in those divisions being, respectively 1 in 32 and 1 in 44 of the population.* The number of births registered in each division varies but little from the number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1864, when the annual ratios ranged from 1 in 32 in the south-western division to 1 in 45 in the north-western.

Although the divisions do not, in any instance, occupy the same position as to numerical order in the two quarters, yet the difference of ratio in each case is so trifling as not to call for special remark.

Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	March Quarter, 1865.	June Quarter, 1865.	
			— Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
I. North-Eastern	2,328,305	1,124,041	1,742	8,845	5,514
II. North-Western	2,392,501	574,745	1,010	3,510	2,169
III. Eastern	1,993,016	829,569	1,183	5,632	4,163
IV. North Midland	2,019,408	575,289	1,068	3,531	2,042
V. South Midland	2,361,709	515,272	901	3,022	2,018
VI. Western	4,088,459	822,878	2,346	4,705	2,680
VII. South-Eastern	1,826,172	500,957	1,204	3,381	2,364
VIII. South-Western	3,313,071	855,813	2,812	6,537	3,430
Total of Ireland...	20,322,641	5,798,967	12,266	30,163	24,380

NO. IV.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

SUMMARY of MARRIAGES, in the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865; and
BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865.

COUNTRIES.	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
England and Wales	37,324,883	No. 20,066,224	No. 36,835	No. 192,921	No. 116,006
Scotland	19,639,377	3,062,294	5,407	30,332	17,066
Ireland	20,322,641	5,798,967	12,266	39,163	24,380
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	77,286,901	28,927,485	54,508	262,416	157,452

* According to the Census of 1861.

Trade of United Kingdom, 1865-64-63.—*Distribution of Exports from United Kingdom, according to the Declared Real Value of the Exports; and the Computed Real Value (Ex-duty) of Imports at Port of Entry, and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit.*

Merchandise (<i>excluding Gold and Silver</i>), Imported from, and Exported to, the following Foreign Countries, &c. [000's omitted.]	First Three Months.					
	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES:	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland	1,871,	312,	2,712,	450,	1,840,	311,
Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Germany, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium	4,952,	4,878,	5,326,	4,834,	4,295,	3,932,
Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with Azores, Madeira, &c.), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries)	7,652,	3,767,	8,367,	3,544,	7,211,	3,778,
Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta	684,	2,071,	741,	2,005,	984,	1,789,
Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt	6,785,	3,189,	5,830,	3,306,	5,471,	2,181,
Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco	51,	52,	93,	38,	89,	18,
Western Africa	223,	130,	167,	150,	302,	202,
Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Bourbon, and Kooria Moorla Islands	42,	15,	29,	10,	3,	16,
Indian Seas, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Philippines; other Islands	508,	481,	67,	458,	408,	127,
South Sea Islands	8,	—	—	18,	—	—
China, including Hong Kong	2,485,	1,447,	3,781,	1,099,	5,125,	755,
United States of America	1,926,	3,277,	3,578,	6,908,	4,360,	4,303,
Mexico and Central America	995,	601,	828,	276,	400,	394,
Foreign West Indies and Hayti	680,	913,	415,	710,	655,	624,
South America (Northern), New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador	252,	713,	369,	517,	188,	373,
„ (Pacific), Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia	1,108,	828,	1,119,	573,	1,154,	486,
„ (Atlantic) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres	1,736,	1,982,	1,536,	1,952,	1,265,	1,138,
Whale Fisheries; Grnld., Davis' Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, & Falkland Islands	—	—	3,	11,	—	5,
<i>Total.—Foreign Countries</i>	31,958,	24,656,	34,961,	26,859,	33,750,	20,432,
II.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS:						
British India, Ceylon, and Singapore	4,549,	5,548,	6,595,	4,906,	5,379,	2,883,
Austral. Cols.—New South Wales and Victoria	892,	1,923,	404,	1,541,	778,	1,761,
„ „ So. Aus., W. Aus., Tasm., and N. Zea.	223,	839,	286,	692,	114,	605,
British North America	492,	628,	671,	800,	509,	521,
„ W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras	1,712,	870,	1,786,	881,	953,	638,
Cape and Natal	383,	661,	306,	485,	487,	338,
Brt. W. Co. of Af., Ascension and St. Helena	122,	102,	57,	73,	16,	92,
Mauritius	360,	192,	391,	146,	779,	98,
Channel Islands	95,	217,	153,	284,	122,	193,
<i>Total.—British Possessions</i>	8,828,	10,980,	10,649,	9,808,	9,137,	7,129,
<i>General Total</i>£	40,786,	35,636,	45,610,	36,667,	42,887,	27,561,

IMPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Five Months (*January — May*), 1865-64-63-62-61.—*Computed Real Value (Ex-duty), at Port of Entry (and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit), of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom.*

(First Five Months.) [000's omitted.] FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
		£	£	£	£	£
RAW MATLS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Wool	17,183,	29,341,	13,924,	5,702,	18,909,
	Wool (Sheep's)..	4,704,	4,211,	3,686,	3,268,	2,849,
	Silk	5,734,	4,679,	6,620,	6,162,	4,184,
	Flax	876,	1,936,	1,050,	1,050,	641,
	Hemp	560,	1,579,	874,	524,	358,
	Indigo	602,	586,	767,	734,	425,
		29,659,	42,332,	26,921,	17,440,	27,366,
	„ „ <i>Various.</i> Hides	693,	694,	804,	814,	638,
	Oils	1,105,	911,	1,377,	1,128,	976,
	Metals	1,441,	1,626,	1,378,	1,490,	1,055,
„ „ <i>Agricltl.</i>	Tallow	394,	382,	392,	487,	569,
	Timber.....	1,572,	1,832,	1,858,	1,439,	1,413,
		5,205,	5,445,	5,809,	5,358,	4,651,
	Guano	865,	453,	1,167,	315,	879,
	Seeds	1,162,	1,485,	1,085,	776,	968,
		2,027,	1,938,	2,252,	1,091,	1,847,
	TROPICAL, & C., PRODUCE. Tea	4,008,	4,272,	4,907,	4,471,	3,435,
	Coffee	1,153,	1,079,	1,200,	926,	669,
	Sugar & Molasses	3,612,	4,829,	5,066,	4,756,	4,766,
	Tobacco	1,003,	910,	650,	370,	465,
FOOD	Rice	201,	273,	416,	500,	523,
	Fruits	181,	105,	105,	127,	312,
	Wines	1,494,	2,318,	1,816,	1,494,	1,816,
	Spirits	628,	1,018,	823,	770,	649,
		12,280,	14,804,	14,983,	13,414,	12,635,
	Grain and Meal..	5,704,	7,241,	10,116,	12,836,	15,981,
	Provisions	3,473,	3,363,	3,011,	3,208,	2,673,
		9,177,	10,604,	13,127,	16,044,	18,654,
	Remainder of Enumerated Articles	1,707,	1,989,	1,702,	1,314,	1,307,
	TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS....	60,055,	77,112,	64,794,	54,661,	66,460,
Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)		15,014,	19,278,	16,198,	13,665,	16,615,
TOTAL IMPORTS.....		75,069,	96,390,	80,992,	68,326,	83,075,

EXPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Six Months (*January — June*),
1865-64-63-62-61.—*Declared Real Value, at Port of Shipment, of Articles of*
BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from United Kingdom.

(First Six Months.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &C., EXPORTED.		[000's omitted.]		1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
MANFRS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Manufactures..	21,630,	22,401,	15,542,	15,431,	18,894,		
	„ Yarn.....	3,959,	4,598,	2,967,	3,295,	4,458,		
	Woollen Manufactures	8,034,	9,108,	6,084,	5,600,	4,961,		
	„ Yarn.....	2,436,	2,576,	2,213,	1,573,	1,640,		
	Silk Manufactures	901,	1,029,	874,	1,001,	1,024,		
	„ Yarn.....	128,	129,	157,	161,	134,		
	Linen Manufactures....	4,056,	4,085,	2,903,	2,255,	2,039,		
	„ Yarn.....	1,069,	1,480,	1,114,	840,	773,		
		42,213,	45,406,	31,854,	30,156,	33,923,		
		1,171,	1,136,	1,172,	1,033,	951,		
„ Sewed.	Apparel	2,133,	2,414,	1,817,	1,592,	1,689,		
	Haberdy. and Millnry	3,304,	3,550,	2,989,	2,625,	2,640,		
METALS	Hardware.....	1,989,	1,958,	1,618,	1,475,	1,640,		
	Machinery	2,593,	2,060,	1,884,	1,821,	1,905,		
	Iron	5,829,	6,997,	5,917,	5,071,	5,256,		
	Copper and Brass.....	1,614,	1,543,	1,963,	1,293,	1,112,		
	Lead and Tin	1,282,	1,567,	1,377,	1,347,	910,		
	Coals and Culm	2,055,	1,940,	1,726,	1,720,	1,727,		
		15,362,	16,065,	14,485,	12,727,	12,550,		
Ceramic Manufcts.	Earthenware and Glass	1,055,	1,042,	951,	825,	885,		
Indigenous Mnfrs.	Beer and Ale	1,210,	940,	887,	814,	830,		
	Butter	134,	148,	232,	150,	252,		
	Cheese	47,	78,	67,	58,	62,		
	Candles	46,	63,	97,	112,	135,		
	Salt	97,	144,	142,	152,	209,		
	Spirits	129,	295,	205,	150,	178,		
	Soda	514,	460,	434,	411,	269,		
		2,177,	2,128,	2,064,	1,847,	1,935,		
Various Manufcts.	Books, Printed.....	213,	211,	198,	189,	203,		
	Furniture	148,	105,	134,	107,	96,		
	Leather Manufactures	1,197,	1,088,	1,044,	1,269,	945,		
	Soap	85,	109,	120,	110,	116,		
	Plate and Watches	195,	196,	224,	214,	204,		
	Stationery.....	188,	160,	143,	127,	299,		
		2,026,	1,869,	1,863,	2,016,	1,863,		
Remainder of Enumerated Articles		4,449,	4,374,	3,798,	3,531,	1,890,		
Unenumerated Articles		3,542,	3,613,	4,010,	3,588,	4,457,		
TOTAL EXPORTS		74,128,	78,047,	62,014,	57,315,	60,143,		

SHIPPING. — FOREIGN TRADE. — (United Kingdom.) — First Six Months
(January—June), 1865-64-63-62.—Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes,
including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.

(First Six Months.) ENTERED:—	1865.			1864.		1863.		1862.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)
<i>Vessels belonging to—</i>	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia	151	55,	364	255	89,	135	44,	149	47,
Sweden	385	64,	166	522	82,	458	73,	367	63,
Norway	1,420	303,	213	1,481	297,	1,416	293,	1,125	212,
Denmark	942	95,	101	1,332	126,	1,474	139,	1,053	103,
Prussia and Ger. Sts.	1,508	345,	229	800	216,	1,754	416,	1,459	366,
Holland and Belgium	958	128,	134	892	121,	843	117,	796	107,
France	1,401	123,	88	1,217	98,	1,417	118,	838	70,
Spain and Portugal	218	69,	317	215	61,	192	59,	184	55,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	411	119,	289	226	66,	225	68,	300	91,
United States	117	127,	1,085	202	232,	395	406,	561	480,
All other States	15	6,	400	7	3,	9	3,	8	3,
United Kingdom. & } Depds.	7,526 10,514	1,434, 3,260,	191 310	7,149 10,552	1,391, 3,255,	8,318 10,170	1,736, 3,034,	6,840 9,098	1,597, 2,720,
<i>Totals Entered</i>	18,040	4,694,	260	17,701	4,646,	18,488	4,770,	15,938	4,317,
CLEARED:—									
Russia	196	77,	392	229	95,	161	53,	170	55,
Sweden	348	62,	178	470	77,	429	73,	372	70,
Norway	933	196,	210	1,103	213,	875	163,	914	171,
Denmark	1,013	106,	105	1,347	129,	1,541	146,	1,273	124
Prussia and Ger. Sts.	2,007	429,	214	1,150	275,	2,394	488,	2,194	437,
Holland and Belgium	1,081	164,	152	817	126,	901	139,	1,082	164,
France	2,009	204,	102	2,286	226,	2,256	217,	2,458	243,
Spain and Portugal	192	61,	318	196	58,	175	59,	187	59,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	538	180,	335	418	135,	302	96,	306	94,
United States	158	156,	987	213	236,	348	353,	518	447,
All other States	13	4,	308	14	6,	11	4,	17	8,
United Kingdom. & } Depds.	8,488 13,734	1,639, 4,228,	193 308	8,243 14,068	1,576, 4,214,	9,393 13,816	1,791, 3,827,	9,491 13,261	1,872, 3,612,
<i>Totals Cleared</i>	22,222	5,867,	264	22,311	5,790,	23,209	5,618,	22,752	5,484,

	1865.		1864.		1863.	
(First Six Months.)	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Imported from:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia	1,289,	—	1,817,	—	2,885,	—
So. Amca. and W. } Indies }	1,567,	2,855,	2,670,	3,386,	2,163,	3,580,
United States and Cal.}	2,882,	41,	4,213,	54,	3,491,	527,
	5,738,	2,896,	8,700,	3,440,	8,539,	4,107,
France	266,	425,	113,	756,	179,	483,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.}	110,	35,	197,	1,129,	252,	895,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrlrr.....}	555,	34,	30,	51,	8,	43,
Mltā., Trky., and Egypt	261,	—	1,	1,	115,	3,
China ———	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Coast of Africa	53,	11,	47,	8,	38,	2,
All other Countries....	208,	31,	151,	56,	605,	61,
Totals Imported	7,191,	3,432,	9,239,	5,441,	9,736,	5,594,
Exported to:—						
France	1,848,	336,	3,922,	1,013,	2,264,	550,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.}	229,	1,512,	67,	469,	988,	535,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrlrr.....}	781,	—	792,	26,	1,438,	—
	2,858,	1,848,	4,781,	1,508,	4,690,	1,085,
Ind. and China (viā Egypt).....}	165,	1,024,	1,356,	3,477,	956	4,487,
Danish West Indies....	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	18,	—	181,	5,	34,	—
South Africa	—	—	58,	3,	118,	62,
Mauritius.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	264,	54,	882,	88,	1,009,	42,
All other Countries....	225,	40,	321,	77,	1,846,	51,
Totals Exported	3,530,	2,966,	7,579,	5,158,	8,653,	5,727,
Excess of Imports ...	3,668,	466,	1,660,	283,	1,083,	—
,, Exports	—	—	—	—	—	133,

REVENUE.—(UNITED KINGDOM.)—30TH JUNE, 1865-64-63-62.

Net Produce in YEARS and QUARTERS ended 30TH JUNE, 1865-64-63-62.

[000's omitted.]

QUARTERS, ended 30th June.	1865.	1864.	1865.		Corresponding Quarters.	
			Less.	More.	1863.	1862.
	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.
Customs	5,178,	5,446,	,268,	—	5,857,	5,791,
Excise	4,865,	4,864,	—	1,	4,405,	4,886,
Stamps	2,490,	2,539,	49,	—	2,394,	2,253,
Taxes	1,407,	1,432,	25,	—	1,390,	1,357,
Post Office	970,	960,	—	10,	950,	850,
Property Tax	14,910,	15,241,	,342,	11,	14,996,	15,137,
	2,210,	2,469,	,259,	—	2,918,	2,772,
Crown Lands	17,120,	17,710,	,601,	11,	17,914,	17,909,
	70,	69,	—	1,	68,	68,
Miscellaneous	359,	495,	,136,	—	508,	433,
Totals	17,549,	18,274,	,737,	12,	18,490,	18,410,
			NET DECR. £724,680			

YEARS, ended 30th June.	1865.	1864.	1865.		Corresponding Years.	
			Less.	More.	1863.	1862.
	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.
Customs	22,304,	22,821,	,517,	—	24,100,	23,644,
Excise	19,559,	18,666,	—	,893,	16,674,	18,047,
Stamps	9,481,	9,462,	—	19,	9,135,	8,658,
Taxes	3,267,	3,260,	—	7,	3,183,	3,154,
Post Office	4,110,	3,820,	—	,290,	3,750,	3,535,
Property Tax	58,721,	58,029,	,517,	1,209,	56,842,	57,038,
	7,699,	8,635,	,936,	—	10,713,	10,549,
Crown Lands	66,420,	66,664,	1,453,	1,209,	67,555,	67,587,
	311,	306,	—	5,	301,	296,
Miscellaneous	2,858,	3,023,	165,	—	2,828,	1,803,
Totals	69,589,	69,993,	1,618,	1,214,	70,684,	69,686,
			NET DECR. £404,208			

REVENUE.—UNITED KINGDOM.—QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1865 :—
APPLICATION.

An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended 30th June, 1865 ; the APPLICATION of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Received:—

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the <i>Consolidated Fund</i> for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865, viz.:—	£
Great Britain	—
Ireland	£632,574
	632,574
Income received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865, as shown in Account I	17,549,520
Amount received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.....	581,239
	£18,763,333
Balance, being the Deficiency on 30th June, 1865, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other charges payable in the Quarter to 30th September, 1865, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	1,269,873
	£20,033,206

Paid:—

Amount of Deficiency Bills Issued in the Quarter to 30th June, 1865, for the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain on 31st March, 1865	£298,714 11	£
Deduct—Redeemed by Sinking Fund in Quarter to 30th June, 1865	298,714 11	
Amount applied out of the Income to <i>Supply Services</i> in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865	10,622,279	
Charge of the <i>Consolidated Fund</i> for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865, viz.:—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£6,250,311	
Terminable Debt	318,140	
Principal of Exchequer Bills	15,100	
Interest of „ „	78,022	
„ Deficiency „	—	
The Civil List	102,337	
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	484,915	
Advances for Public Works, &c.	528,169	
Sinking Fund	807,808	
	8,584,802	
<i>Surplus Balance</i> in Ireland beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1865	826,125	
	£20,033,206	

CORN.—Gazette Average Prices (ENGLAND AND WALES), Second Quarter of 1865.

[This Table is communicated by the Statistical and Corn Department, Board of Trade.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1865.	Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
April 1	38	11	28	11	21	2
" 8	39	8	29	5	21	8
" 15	40	1	29	6	22	1
" 22	39	7	30	—	22	7
" 29	39	5	30	—	22	7
Average for April	39	6	29	6	22	—
May 6	39	10	29	9	23	5
" 13	40	11	29	7	23	3
" 20	41	8	29	9	22	9
" 27	41	9	29	1	23	1
Average for May	41	—	29	6	23	1
June 3	41	11	29	1	22	8
" 10	41	5	28	8	23	—
" 17	41	1	27	3	23	8
" 24	41	3	27	5	23	3
Average for June	41	5	28	1	23	1
Average for the quarter	40	6	29	1	22	8

RAILWAYS.—PRICES, April—June;—and TRAFFIC, Jan.—June, 1865.

Total Capital Ex- pended Mlns.	Railway.	For the (£100).			Miles Open.		Total Traffic first 26 Weeks. (000's omitted.)		Traffic pr. Mile pr. Wk. 26 Weeks.		Dividends per Cent. for Half Years.					
		Price on														
		1st June.	1st May.	1st April.	'65.	'64.	'65.	'64.	'65.	'64.	31 Dec. '64.	30 Jun. '64.	31 Dec. '63.			
£				No.	No.	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
51,7	Lond. & N. Westn.	123½	123	119½	1,274	1,253	2,764,	2,646,	93	92	70	—	57 6	60	—	
45,0	Great Western	74	74½	75½	1,280	1,236	1,775,	1,729,	60	62	32	6	30	—	30	—
16,9	„ Northern.....	132	133	131½	404	365	886,	819,	88	90	87	6	55	—	87 6	—
22,4	„ Eastern	47½	47½	48	688	663	814,	783,	47	50	25	—	12 6	—	25	—
13,0	Brighton	108	108	108	272	267	493,	454,	85	80	60	—	50	—	50	—
17,6	South-Eastern	86	86½	85	308	306	588,	554,	99	99	57	6	42 6	—	58 4	—
15,3	„ Western	99	98	96½	490	454	583,	558,	61	62	55	—	45	—	55	—
181,9		95½	96	95	4,716	4,544	7,903,	7,543,	76	76	55	4	41 9	—	52 3	—
24,5	Midland.....	136	135½	134½	663	641	1,186,	1,146,	73	73	77	—	70	—	70	—
20,4	Lancsh. and York.	123	123	118½	403	403	1,008,	982,	110	102	60	—	57 6	—	47 6	—
13,3	Sheffield and Man.	62½	62½	61	246	242	465,	454,	75	80	25	—	27 6	—	15	—
31,8	North-Eastern	111	111½	110	1,110	1,095	1,517,	1,453,	62	60	62	6	55	—	55	—
90,0		108	108	106	2,422	2,381	4,176,	4,035,	80	79	56	1	52 6	—	46 10	—
10,5	Caledonian	133	133	131	281	281	505,	476,	78	73	72	6	65	—	62 6	—
5,7	Gt. S. & Wn. Irland.	88	88	89	387	387	213,	209,	25	19	45	—	45	—	45	—
288,1	Gen. aver.	101½	101½	100½	7,806	7,593	12,797,	12,263,	74	72	56	1	47 1	—	50 10	—

Consols.—Money Prices, 1st April, 89½ to 90 (de.).—1st May, 90½ to ½ (de.).—1st June, 91½ to ¼.
Exchequer Bills.—1st April, 3s. to 6s. pm.—1st May, 4s. to 7s. pm.—1st June, 15s. to 20s. pm.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

Pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32 (1844), for Wednesday in each Week, during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1865.

[0,000's omitted.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public.	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	(Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	
£	1865.	£	£	£	£	1865. Per ann.
Mins.		Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	30 Mar. 4 p. ct.
29,05	April 5	11,01	3,63	14,40	20,90	
28,76	" 12	11,01	3,63	14,11	21,28	
28,79	" 19	11,01	3,63	14,14	21,01	
28,56	" 26	11,01	3,63	13,91	21,01	
28,51	May 3	11,01	3,63	13,86	21,61	5 May, 4½ "
28,61	" 10	11,01	3,63	13,96	21,24	
28,73	" 17	11,01	3,63	14,08	21,30	26 " 4 "
29,01	" 24	11,01	3,63	14,36	20,86	
29,57	" 31	11,01	3,63	14,92	20,91	
29,54	June 7	11,01	3,63	14,89	21,16	1 June, 3½ "
29,74	" 14	11,01	3,63	15,09	20,73	
30,00	" 21	11,01	3,63	15,35	20,71	16 " 3 "
30,07	" 28	11,01	3,63	15,42	22,12	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Liabilities.					DATES. (Wdmsdys.)	Assets.					Totals of Liabilities and Assets.
Capital and Rest.		Deposits.		Seven Day and other Bills.		Securities.		Reserve.			
Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.			Government.	Other.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.		
£	£	£	£	£	1865.	£	£	£	£	£	
Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.		Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	
14,55	3,12	9,33	14,17	,45	April 5	11,11	21,51	8,15	,85	41,63	
14,55	3,17	5,83	15,41	,47	„ 12	10,98	20,14	7,48	,83	39,44	
14,55	3,18	6,02	14,70	,41	„ 19	10,98	19,28	7,78	,83	38,87	
14,55	3,19	6,30	13,96	,49	„ 26	10,98	19,06	7,55	,84	38,44	
14,55	3,19	6,71	14,06	,47	May 3	10,98	20,27	6,90	,82	38,98	
14,55	3,20	7,35	13,76	,47	„ 10	10,98	20,07	7,37	,90	39,33	
14,55	3,21	7,66	13,49	,46	„ 17	10,98	20,03	7,43	,94	39,38	
14,55	3,22	8,00	13,55	,47	„ 24	10,98	19,72	8,15	,94	39,79	
14,55	3,19	8,71	13,92	,51	„ 31	11,48	19,82	8,66	,92	40,88	
14,55	3,20	7,95	13,36	,47	June 7	10,48	19,71	8,38	,97	39,54	
14,55	3,21	8,80	12,93	,46	„ 14	10,48	19,52	9,01	,95	39,96	
14,55	3,22	9,58	13,67	,45	„ 21	10,48	20,75	9,29	,95	41,47	
14,55	3,23	10,49	13,72	,45	„ 28	10,48	22,04	8,95	,98	42,45	

CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES on Saturday, in each Week during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1865; and in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, at the Four Dates, as under.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.		
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4,19.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3,23.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7,44.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 2,75.)	£5 and upwards	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6,35.)
1865.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	1865.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.
April 1	2,92	2,80	5,72	April 1	1,42	2,55	3,97	2,78	2,91	5,69
„ 8	3,03	2,89	5,92							
„ 15	3,06	2,92	5,97							
„ 22	3,04	2,89	5,93							
„ 29	3,03	2,89	5,92	„ 29	1,52	2,62	4,15	2,94	2,92	5,86
May 6	3,04	2,91	5,96							
„ 13	3,04	2,91	5,94							
„ 20	2,99	2,88	5,88							
„ 27	2,93	2,78	5,71	May 27	1,71	2,88	4,59	3,05	2,88	5,93
June 3	2,98	2,76	5,65							
„ 10	2,89	2,75	5,64							
„ 17	2,86	2,74	5,60							
„ 24	2,94	2,74	5,67	June 24	1,70	2,85	4,56	2,96	2,80	5,76

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—*Quotations as under, LONDON on Paris, Hamburg & Calcutta;—and New York, Calcutta, Hong Kong & Sydney, on LONDON—with collateral cols.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DATES.	Paris.			Hamburg.			New York.	Calcutta.		Hong Kong.	Sydney.	Standard Silver in bars in London.	
	London on Paris.	Bullion as arbitrated.		London on Hambg.	Bullion as arbitrated.			India Council.	At Calcutta on London.				
		Agnst. Engd.	For Engd.		Agnst. Engd.	For Engd.							
3 m. d.	Agnst. Engd.	For Engd.	3 m. d.	Agnst. Engd.	For Engd.	60 d.s.	60 d.s.	6 m.s.	6 m.s.	30 d.s.	pr. oz.		
1865.		pr. ct.	pr. ct.		pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	d.	d.	d.	pr. ct.	d.	
April 1 ..	25.50	—	—	2 pm	13.9	—	—	183½	23½	25½	54½	par	60½
„ 15 ..	45	—	—	1½,,	„	—	—	165¾	23	24½	„	„	„
May 6 ..	47½	1	—	1 „	9½	—	—	69½	„	¾	„	¾	¾
„ 20 ..	„	—	—	1 „	10	—	—	156½	22¾	„	„	„	¾
June 3 ..	45	—	1	1 „	9½	—	—	143	„	„	½	„	¾
„ 17 ..	42½	—	—	1½,,	9¾	—	—	151½	„	24	„	„	„